NUMBER 228

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1853.

N CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

A bill for the relief of William Lynch, a soldier of the late war with Great Britain.

A bill for the relief of Charles Staples.
A bill for the relief of Aaron Stafford.
A bill for the relief of John B. Rogers, of South Carolines.

A bill for the relief of the heirs or legal representative

eston.

A bill for the relief of C. L. Swayze, in relation to the location of certain Choctaw scrip.

A bill for the relief of John J. Sykes.

A bill for the relief of the Southern Michigan Railroad

A bill for the relief of John Dearmit.

A bill for the relief of Nathan H Darling.

A bill for the relief of Gilman Smith, of Sycamore, in the State of Illinois.

A joint resolution for the relief of Thompson Barnet.

A bill for the relief of Jacob J. Storer.

A joint resolution for the relief of J. P. Converse, of

Mr. STOCKTON. I have been instructed by the unanimous voice of the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill for the reorganization of the navy of the United States, which I will ask to have printed. I should like to have it made the order of the day at an early period. The report is not a long one, and I would ask to have the report read.

Several SEASTORS. Oh, no; have it printed. Mr. STOCKION, (turning in the direction of those senators.) You will not read it if it is printed, and unless I read it to you now, you will not read it at all. It is a very important measure, and I want to have the report read. I should also like to have the bill made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The bill was then received, read the first time, and ordered to its second reading.

Mr. STOCKION. I move that it be made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. GWIN. I hope the report and bill will be ordered to be printed.

Mr. GWIN. I would suggest to the honorable senator from New Jersey [Mr. STOCKTON] to give notice that he will call this bill up at an early day, rather than to make it the special order of the day. There are already two special orders of the day now pending of very great importance. Now, this bill, I think, is one of great importance; and if the honorable senator will give notice that at an early day he will call it up, instead of making it a special order, he will be more likely to accomplish his object.

Mr. STOCKTON. I will give that notice, in accordance with the suggestion of the honorable senator from

ing a construction which he ought to have known would not have been approved; and he further says:

"As a proof of this, I would ask every impartial man on either side of this chamber, if he believes we would have ratified this treaty had we known that such a construction was to have been given to it? Would any of them have voted for it then under that construction?"

Now, sir it is that inquiry to which I wish to respond. I should have said unhesitatingly that I would have voted for the treaty, or, rather, that I did vote for that treaty with that understanding at the time. A document which has been disclosed to the Senate since the debate in question has shown that I was not the only member of the Senate who so understood the treaty. I do not presume or offer to speak for the Senate; I have no right to do so. I cannot speak of what took place in executive session, because I believe the injunction of secrety has not been removed; but I will say for myself that I was one of those members of the Senate to whom the Secretary submitted the draught of the treaty before it was submitted to thee Senate, and that I still dioderstand the objects of that treaty to be what the Secretary of State understood them to be, and what I now understand them to be. Sir, every member of the Senate who is at all familiar with the history of the British possessions in America, must know that the English had acquired a foothold on the shores of Central America more than a century ago. There was no mystery in this; for our records of foreign treaties of foreign treaties tory of the British possessions in America, must know that the English had acquired a foothold on the shores of Central America more than a century ago. There was no mystery in this; for our records of foreign treaties show this fact, and our histories of British affairs are tall of the acts and doings of the British government in consequence of those treaties. I believe the earliest treaty upon this subject was made in 1763, by which the Spanish crown ceded to Great Britain the right of cutting and sending dyewoods down the rivers Rio Hondo and Belize; and in 1783, by the treaty of Versailles, this privilege was further extended. Under that treaty the right to cut mahogany was allowed, which had not been given under the treaty of 1763; and the limits in which they were allowed to cut these woods were extended at the treaty convention of 1786. That convention describes accurately the small islands and dependencies of British Honduras, to which the honorable senator from Michigan alluded, and which terms he thought might include the whole of Central America; thus reversing the principle by which the whole of a thing is always larger than a part. The seventeenth article of the treaty of 1763 is in these words:

"His Britannic Majersty shall cause to be demolished all the testifications wheels he without here were created in the

1763 is in these words:

"His Britannic Majesty shall cause to be demolished all the tortifications which his subjects have creeted in the Bay of Honduras, and other places in the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the present treaty; and his Catholic Majesty shall not permit his Britannic Majesty's subjects in their work to be disturbed or molested under any pretetice whatsowers, in the said places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and for this purpose they may build without hinderance, and occupy without hierruption, the houses and magaz nes necessary for them and their families, and for their effects; and his Catholic Majesty assures to them by this article the full enjoyment of those advantages and powers on the Spanish coasts and territories, as above supulated, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty."

This treaty, however, restricts Great Britain to the

This treaty, however, restricts Great Britain to the privilege of occupation for these purposes alone, as did the subsequent treaty of 1783, with the exception of the privilege of cutting mahogany. The article of the treaty of 1786, which applies to the islands and dependencies, is

ment and jurisdiction within those limits. Well, sir, alter the treaty of 1756, ho-tilities took place between Great Britain or the settlers in British Honduras and the Spanish authorities in South America. A large expedition in 1795 was sent against the British settlements in British Honduras, consisting of not less than three thousand men, which was repulsed by the settlers at St. George's Key; and from that day to this occasion has been taken by the British to extend their authority, and encroachments have been made by them, on the ground that they had acquired a right by conquest. The Spaniards, however, maintained their jurisduction pretty well until about the commencement of the present century, when they seem to have lost sight entirely of their claim to those countries, in which the British have established a permanent occupation in the manner which I have des permanent occupation in the manner which I have de

"My DEAR SIR: The Senate perfectly understood that the

support and the start per printing of any great in the printing of the printin

woold not be the slightest question upon this subject, if it were not for the use of phrase upon which the sens for from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has sezed—"Central Orthon Michigan [Mr. Cass] has been accordanced in the rest of the botton of San Juan de Nicaragua, otherwise accordance has been accordan

why was that not said? That is the point. But there is nothing like that in the treaty. It is perfectly general in its operation.

Now, when I saw this letter of Mr. Clayton to Mr. Bulwer, it excited my surprise. I repeat, I was very much surprised, and my object then was to ascertain what the facts were—not in relation to myself, for I understood them perfectly. I know what my meaning was, and I knew what gentlemen around me said. And I will now state to the Senate what the honorable senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WALKER] reminded me of this very morning, an expression which I remember perfectly well to have used at the time this treaty was under discussion—and which perhaps other senators also recollect. I said then, in honor of Mr. Clayton, that, in my judgment, he deserved great credit for this treaty; for, in my opinion, it was the first instance in which Great Britain had been excluded from any territory she had occupied, except by the sword.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

gress, and semi-weekly during the recess. one for a period less than a year will be re

the lace of it, and what the American peop.

One word more. Before we have done with this matter, the honorable senator from New York will see that all his suggestions and insinuations as to the belief and knowledge of senators now here will be dissolved in thin air. He will find that the honorable senator from Louisiana [Mr. Soule] will make a statement which will enlighten the country as to the whole matter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After the reading of the journal,
The SPEAKER announced the first business in order
to be the further consideration of Mr. Chandles's motion,
made on the last Monday, for the suspension of the rules
to easible him to introduce a resolution to permit the Colonizat on Society to use the House hall for their anniver-

ary meeting on the 18th test.

The question being put on that motion, it was not

The question being put on that motion, it was not agreed to.

Mr. McLANAHAN moved to suspend the rules, to permit him to introduce, unser instructions from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for regulating processes in the courts of the United States: not agreed to.

Mr. BURT moved the suspention of the rules, (Mr. McLuLin objecting,) to take up from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Tressury to issue a new register to the ship Prentice, and to change her name to that of Leonie: rules suspended, and the said bill was then read three times and passed.

Mr. PHELPS moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to move to take up the Senate bill for the relief of John Charles Frémont, (Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, objecting:) rules suspended.

And then the said bill was read twice.

After a short debate—in which Mr. PHELPS advocated the immediate enactment of the bill and Mr. JONES of Fennessee opposed it—

Mr. PHELPS moved to suspend the rules, to put this bill on its passage: agreed to.

bill on its passage; agreed to.

So, the question being on the third reading of this bill, its merits were further debated by Mesers. PHELPS and JONES of Tennessee—the former for, and the latter

JONES of Tennessee—the former for, and the latter against it.

Mr. PHELPS demanded the previous question; but withdrawing the demand at the request of Mr. BUR't that gentleman urged the House to investigate this case.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, next moved the reservence of the bill to the Military Committee, with instructions to report upon it as early as practicable, their said report in the case to be in order at any time.

And then, after a few remarks from Mr. EVANS against the reference of this bill to the Military Committee.

nittee,
Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, again insisted on the
yrevious question: seconded by the House
The said bill was then referred to the Committee on

The said bill was then referred to the Committee on Military Adairs.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to suspend the rule, to permit him to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the construction of a railroad from Warsaw, Illinois, to Nauvoo, Illinois, around the lower rapids of the Mississippi river: rules not suspended.

Mr. MEACHAM, by leave, moved to take up from the Speaker's table the joint resolution from the Senate for alling vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Saithsonian Institute: resolution read three times and agreed to.

Mr. MEADE moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to move a resolution calling on the President for the late correspondence with Nicaragua and her charge at Washington, resulting in the refusal of the American Secretary of State to longer acknowledge the official character of the said charge: rules not suspended. Mr. WILCOX moved to suspend the rules, for leave to him to move to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill for the relief of Benj. S. Roberts: rules not suspended. Mr. HENN moved to suspend the rules, to enable him

Mr. HENN moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to move a resolution making reports from committees in order until all the committees shall have been called, for an hour daily, to the exclusion of all other business; no bill so reported to be put on its passage, except by unanimous consent: rules not suspended.

Mr. HOUS FON moved the usual resolution to close the debate on the deficiency bill in Committee of the Whole at 12, m, to-morrow.

Mr. SEYMOUR suggested the propriety of giving longer time for the continuance of that debate, and requested Mr. Houston to extend it under his resolution.

But Mr. H. declining, the said resolution was agreed to.
Mr. ORR moved to suspend the rules, to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union: agreed

Mr. BAYLY being called to the chair, the committee

rive copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, -Ton copies of the "

Five copies of the WEEKLY,

ONGRESS having recently amended the act providing for the r moval of the Red river rait, the advertisements heretofare mend d on this subject have been withdrawn, and the following sub-sted in their stead:

coals will be received at the War Department, until the first April next, for removing the obstructions in Red river, knows Red river raft, and keeping the navigation of each river open see from obstruction by ratis for a seiles of one or more years

Terms of Payment.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 faull be paid as the work of remaying the raft advances, as follows to wit: Whenever the consector shall report that person of the raft has been assumed to be a season of the raft advances as follows to wit: Whenever the consector shall report that person of the raft has been assumed to be season to be successful payers and the raft has been assumed to be a season of the raft of the raft of the raft of the shall have of \$60,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth pay of the whole work. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in equal an unall instainants, corresponding in number with the number of year during which the contractor shall bind binneff to keep the navigation open, of which fact the department is to be the soic judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. N separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked of the envelope, 's Proposals for removing Red river raft.''

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

J. J. ABERT,

Jan 8—20td&2awtApr I

All papers which have published the former advertisements of the season of middition and the season of the season of middition and the season of the sea

PROPOSALS FOR BICICKS.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, (D. C.) Dec. 28, 1852

geos.

Each bid to be sealed, and endorsed, "Proposals for Bricks for extention of the United States Capitol."

The bids with be opened in presence of such of the bidders as may eroper to studend, at the Department of the Interior, on Tuesday, e first day of March next, at 12 "Clock, in...

Architect of the Extension of the U. S. Capitol.

PARRIONABLE and Superior Clothing.—A large and elegant assortment of seasonable clothing is now for sale on the second description of my auction rooms, as prices which cannot fall tyles.

JAS. C. McGUIRE, JAS. C. McGUIRE, JAB.—cod6t

Actioneer and Commission Merchant.

HEIDSECK CHAMPAGNE, &c.-Landing this day.

GEO. & THOS. PARKER, Onnosite Brown's Hotel.

TOWN HALL in Charlottenville, Virginia.—This large I and commodious building is now completed, and will be remain on secommodious building is now completed, and will be remain the constant of the property of the contract o

Collector's Office, City Hall, Nov. 7, 1859;

OTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is her given that the advertisement of delinquent property is now surse of preparation, and will be completed and published on bout the first of December next.

The undersigned respectfully represents that the law allows is described.

IRIGAT BARGAINS.—As the season is far advanced, and w
I being determined to reduce our stock, we will offer great induce
sets to Bayes.

1,500 yards rich beroade silks, cheap
1,500 do plais ails. 7cc., worth \$1
600 do colored Turc astins, 75c., worth \$1
600 do white, pink, blue, and staw-colored poult de soie
1,500 do plais ails. at the season is the soil of the s

OFFICE GAS LIGHT CONTANT, Washington, December 27, 1852. er of the board of directors.

DACQUIRAGIS your own Mechanics and Manufac is toward. Shirts, shirts, shirts: Members of Congress, cit can, and strangers are invited to call at WM. H. PAULKNER: "athi make Shirt Manufactory and leave their measures. If thirts are, warranted to fit in all cases; the style and pattern which has received the apquainted commendation of gentlemen i

iso, ghoves, cravats, socks, and every other article sulfable for thema's wardrobe, at preces which cannot fail to enit WM B. FAULKNER, sign of the shirt.

South side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4's sts., see 30—colw

Thirty-Second Congress-Second Session.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1853.

SENATE.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr Forney, their Clerk, announcing to the Senate that the House have passed bills of the tollowing titles, and requesting their concurrence therein:

A bill to provide for the payment of the companies of Captains Bush, Price, and Suarez, for military services in Florida.

A bill for the relief of Elizabeth E. V. Field, widow of Captain G. P. Field, of the United States army.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Bernard Todd, deceased.

A bill for the relief of the widow and orphan children of Colonel William B. McKee, late of Lexington, Kenlucky.

of Colonel William B. McKee, late of Lexington, Kentucky.

A bill for the relief of Harlow Spalding.
A bill for the relief of Joseph M. Wilcoxon, of the State of Missouri.
A bill for the relief of John Ozias.
A bill for the relief of William J. Price.
A bill for the relief of Mary Bawry.
A bill for the relief of Mary Bawry.
A bill for the relief of Mary Pearson.
A bill to surrender to the State of Ohio the unfinished portion of the Camberland road in said State.
A bill for the relief of Josiah P. Pilcher, late a private in company F Kentucky regiment of volunteers in the war with Mexico.
A bill for the relief of the heirs-at-law of Anthony G. Willis, deceased.
A bill for the relief of Dr. S. R. Addison, passed assistant surgeon in the United States mayy.

ant surgeon in the United States navy.

A bill for the relief of Henry Miller, a soldier of the war of 1812.

t Joseph Arnow, deceased. A bill for the relief of Captain George Simpton, of Gal-

A joint resolution for the Person to Propose of Representatives have also passed the following bills from the Senate:

An act for the relief of Sidney S. Alcott.
An act for the relief of John T. Sullivan.
An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to same a new register to the ship Prentice, and change her name to that of Leonie.

They have passed the following bills from the Senate, with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth V. Lomax. A bill for the relief of William Spenden. BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

ered to be printed.

The report and bill were then ordered to be printed for he use of the Senate.

Mr. GWIN. I would suggest to the honorable senator.

"My DEAR SIR: The contact treaty did not include British Hondurus. Frankness becomes our government; but you should be careful not to use any expression which would seem to recognise the right of England to any portion of Hondurus.

"Faithfully, your obedient servant," "WM. R. KING."

med, except by the sword.

Mr. WALKER. If the honorable senator will permit